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HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

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PRICE 2 CENTS.

# INDIANA.

## That an S. L. P. Organizer is Raising.

The Milk Business Interest Dictating the Platforms—Single-Tax Tomorrow Playing at Politics—A Step at a Time Illustrated—Tax Payers Paying Their Swindle on the Work—Truth Disliked and Styled "Lies"—The Party for the Work.

ANDERSON, IND., May 25.—Some time ago there appeared in THE PEOPLE an article stating that the Indiana State Committee would send an organizer through the Gas Belt district. The organizer started his tour on the 7. As a result several new Sections have been organized, and the old set on a better footing. They will send a delegate to the council of war, the State Convention.

Everything went on without much trouble until I reached Marion. Here I found the air hot, and the economic dish out to the workers as plentiful as the natural gas that comes out of the earth in that locality. Two men whose election is a howling farce, were elected to the City Council on the so-called S. D. P.

In for Business.  
One by the name of James W. Kelly (not James W. Carey), a prominent merchant, and Mr. Croke a plan worker. The platform called for municipal ownership (not control, only ownership) of public utilities, with the exception of city control of milk sold in the city, (the milk business is scattered amongst all kinds of small dairymen), and a plank calling for the abolition of all taxes on improvements. This tells the tale. Mr. Kelly is a merchant, and an extensive taxpayer. Mr. Kelly claims the election of Mr. Croke and himself a victory for the single tax, and Mr. Croke claims it a victory for Socialism.

It is sure, that it is not a victory for the working class. Mr. Croke's election to the S. L. P. is their attitude towards trade unionism. Later during the course of conversation he admitted that he did not believe that the emancipation of the wage-slave would be brought about by the wage-slave himself. This accounts for him being in the so-called S. D. P. If Mr. Croke waits for the middle class to emancipate the wage-slave, then he will have a long time to wait. In fact, he will die waiting. Mr. Croke says he will die the capitalist. This suits Mr. Kelly to a T. Mr. Kelly and the rest of the capitalists know that as long as the workers pity the capitalists there will be no danger of them being overthrown.

A Step at a Time.  
At Muncie a workman was elected to the council, who says that he believes in Socialism, but that we must get a step at a time. By a step at a time a gentleman means a job first. He got the job and the workman got what Johnnie shot at and missed.

Tax Paying.  
At Alexandria a gentleman by the name of Freezie (read Freeze) was elected to the council, who knows as much about the economic question as a pig about sociology. He does not want to be dictated to by an organization. He is the S. L. P. He does not believe that we can squeeze blood out of a turnip, but he does believe that the workers pay the taxes. This Mr. Freezie is, by the way, a cousin to our honorable comrade, Val Remmel, of Chicago. But Comrade Val Remmel has more brains in his big toe than Mr. Freezie has in his whole body.

At Anderson a Debsite objected to calling the capitalist class a "robber class." I would advise Mr. Croke to let him up and introduce him to Mr. Kelly, who no doubt would be glad to see him. This Mr. Kelly also referred to an article in THE UNION, the official organ of the Indiana Federation of Labor and Labor Union, in which he declares that his election is a victory for the single tax. A copy of the article was sent to the office of THE PEOPLE.

Putting everything into consideration, the S. L. P. is a fizzle and a fraud. However one may go the facts clearly demonstrate that only the clear-cut, uncompromising revolutionary tactics of the S. L. P. can bring about the emancipation of the wage-slave. An organization that wants to carry on a revolutionary war must consist of men who know what they want and how to get it; men who have an unshakable conviction in the ultimate triumph of their ideas; men who won't take a back-seat for fear of not taking a back-seat; men who don't let themselves be bluffed by the sentimentalists, crooks, and scoundrels who think more about their own future; men who are willing to give their time, intellect, and money for the Party; men who are not afraid to die for the Party.

It is the Socialist Labor Party, known as the S. L. P., an organization that the capitalist class shake in their boots.  
SEARCHLIGHT

# THE "FITTEST."

## St. Louis Capitalists Disproving Their Claim of Fitness.

St. Louis, June 3, 1900.

MY FELLOW TOILERS.—I have just been transferred from the scenes of the workingman's battles in the rural districts to that of a great city. Wherever we go, these battles afford us the same school, the same recitations, the same lessons, except that new recitations and new lessons are being added.

In this city a street car strike has been raging for a month. The working class—the scabs and the strikers—have been killing each other. Many citizens, who were not parties to the strike, were killed and wounded by stray bullets while standing in their doors or sitting in their houses. Numerous street-cars have been blown up with dynamite. To stop the running of the cars, the strikers and their sympathizers have blockaded the streets with huge piles of rock, timbers, etc. Women have been assaulted by men for riding on the cars. A committee of business men appealed to the Mayor and Chief of Police to protect them in their houses from stray bullets. The police force has thrown up the job of trying to "preserve law and order," and called upon the Sheriff for a posse of 3,000 men. The Sheriff said that every man on this posse must be a property owner, and that he would try to get the most "prominent citizens," such as manufacturers, merchants, lawyers, etc. These men, he said, could be "relied upon to shoot to kill." But, as you will see, there was only one thing these bloated capitalists could be relied upon to do, and that was their evading the summons of the Sheriff.

While these "prominent citizens" were being summoned by the Sheriff, they scurried to and fro among the doctors for certificates of physical inability to serve. The capitalist press said that an epidemic of all the diseases in the medical category had suddenly broken out among "the prominent citizens." From their own admissions, the capitalist class must be physically rotten. And you, John, have been claiming we can't get along without the capitalists! To make it doubly sure that their precious hides wouldn't be exposed to the sticks of the working class (for sticks are the only physical power we possess at present), they appealed to the strikers and street-car owners to arbitrate the matter. Only a short time previous to this the capitalist press said the only proper way to deal with the strikers was to "feed them hot lead."

When the Sheriff entered the Board of Trade to summon a posse, there was a stampede more thrilling than Mahomet's flight from Medina to Mecca. You should have seen them; it was a sight for the gods to behold: these "captains" of "industry," with their spotless linen and glove-cased hands, tumbling over each other in the race for the doors and windows. This falling from the long-assumed dignity brings forth its grand object lessons.

You know, John, we are often told that the capitalists are all-powerful. I demonstrated in my last letter that politically they are nothing but a lot of sick kittens. The foregoing episode shows that they are impotent. They should strike us with awe? When the working man rises in his overwhelming power at the ballot box, it will be as who will strike awe to the capitalists.

Provided he gets his posse of "prominent citizens." The Sheriff says he will arm every one with repeating riot shotguns. These are the most deadly of all fire-arms. They were selected for two reasons: (1) They are short range, and consequently they decrease the danger of entering the residences of the capitalists; (2) they will do the work quicker, and are more effective in shooting strikers and their sympathizers.

Now, John, to draw your own conclusions from all this, I hope you will not be too lazy to think and work out your own inferences.  
JOHN PROLETARIAN.

# Section Milwaukee, Attention!

An important meeting of the Section, Milwaukee, S. L. P., will be held on Sunday, June 24, at 3 o'clock p. m., at Kaiser's Hall, No. 300 Fourth street. New officers have to be elected, also delegates to the State Convention. All members must be present. The present officers are requested to have their reports ready.

# THE ORGANIZER.

# Cook County.

CHICAGO, May 31.—On the 12th inst. we held our County Convention and nominated a county ticket, City Executive Committee filling vacancies, and adopted the following resolution: "The Socialist Labor Party of Cook County, Ill., in convention assembled, solemnly its unwavering fealty to the platform, policy and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America. It again calls the attention of the working class—the only class to whom and for whom it speaks—to the fact that he who holds the political power is the economic master. To-day the capitalist class, through its political agencies, the Republican, Democratic, Debsite, Populist and so-called independent parties, shapes the destinies of the nation, to the furtherance of its own selfish ends. One party alone disputes its sway, and that Party, the Socialist Labor Party, armed for the battle, eager for the fray, throws the gauntlet into municipal, state and national political arenas. It will give no quarter; it asks none. Conscious of its mission, confident of final triumph through the awakening of the proletariat to a consciousness of its class interest, the Socialist Labor Party calls upon the working class to rally round its standard, and at the election next fall to demonstrate the growth of class-consciousness by voting for the party that incarnates its votes and its interests—the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY."

Our platform follows this introduction. The Section is now solid and in a first class condition, though we will have to drop about twenty German members, who are only deadweight.

# THE PEOPLE.

## SOCIALISTS

### Tenth National Convention of the S. L. P.

Monday's Session (Continued from Last Week).

Convention called to order at 9:30. The following telegrams were received and read:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4, 1900. Tenth National Convention, S. L. P.: Keep the S. L. P. for wage-workers; no fusion, no compromise, no kangaroo harmony. PROVIDENCE SECTION.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 4. Section Minneapolis extends greetings to the National Convention, and assures it of good progress and promises good support to the Party in November. J. W. JOHNSON, Organizer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 4, 1900. Henry Kuhn, Grand Central Palace, N. Y.: Section Indianapolis, in meeting assembled, sends greeting to the Tenth National Convention. Long live the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. E. VIEWEGH.

The report of the Labor News Company was received. It showed a marked progress in the sale of Socialist literature, especially since July 10. As the Committees were not yet ready to report, and had much work on hand, the convention adjourned at an early hour in the afternoon.

Tuesday's Session.  
The Committee on Platform and Resolutions made its report, recommending the dropping of the so-called Resolutions, frequently called "Planks," at the bottom of the platform, and retaining the platform itself. On the first proposition there was no opposition. On the second proposition a lengthy and very full debate followed. Some delegates proposed amendments to the wording of passages of the platform, claiming that the wording somewhat savored of bourgeois thought or of nativism. The amendments were all lost by virtually unanimous votes, and the recommendation of the committee was accepted with loud applause.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following recommendation on agitation to the National Executive Committee: "That this convention instructs the National Executive Committee to issue for the purpose of this Presidential campaign a carefully prepared address, reviewing critically the present economic and political conditions, and historically the economic and political events through which, in the natural course of capitalist development, these conditions have been brought about. In this document shall be tersely considered the present state of social anarchy as shown by the stupendous strikes of the past few years, and their murderous suppression, the concentration of capital, the policy of territorial expansion, etc., etc. It shall have in view to supply not only the wage-working people, but especially the speakers of the S. L. P. with summary but very clear statements of the position of the S. L. P. on all questions of importance, including the false issues upon which the capitalist and middle class parties—Republican, Democratic, Populist, Debsite, Kangaroo, etc.—may attempt to side-track the wage working voters; so that the work of agitation and education may be conducted by the agitators of the Party throughout the country along the same well-defined and clear cut lines."

The recommendation was adopted unanimously. The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution on the Bull Pen:

Bull Pen Resolution.  
WHEREAS, On April 29, 1899, the concentrator of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine, located at Kellogg, Shoshone County, Idaho, was blown up with dynamite; and

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party has produced evidence conclusively proving that the Standard Oil Company, a band of capitalist criminals, who have been convicted in the courts of the state of New York of having blown up opposition refineries in Buffalo, and the crime of burning other rival refineries in Pittsburgh, Pa., has been traced to their doors; and

WHEREAS, This latest crime of the Standard Oil Company was committed for the purpose of snuffing the miners' organization in Shoshone County, Idaho, which was turning to our Party, whose principles were being taken up by the miners and finding expression in Sections organized in the towns of Burke and Mulligan; and

WHEREAS, To accomplish their ends, to wit, a smashed union and a disfranchised proletariat, they blew up the concentrator, placed the country under martial law, erected a filthy bull pen, and, in pursuance of their policy to divide the working class on the lines of color, race, and religion, they sent colored troops to shoot white workingmen in the North, the same as before they sent white workingmen to shoot colored workingmen of the South; and

WHEREAS, They murdered Mike Devine, after refusing him the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and insulted the miners' women and children; and

WHEREAS, The Standard Oil Company's crime was aided and abetted by Gold Standard Republican President

cheers, and an answer ordered to be sent to Rome.

Wednesday's Session.

It having been made the special order of business to take up the nomination of the Presidential ticket first thing at this morning's session, the convention proceeded accordingly.

Delegate McKee of Massachusetts placed in nomination for President JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY, of Massachusetts, Machinist and Allianceman. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Raasch (Mass.), Shade (Cal.), Katz (N. Y.), Curran (R. I.), Hickey (N. Y.), Dalton (Wash.), Wolfson (Mass.), Billsbarrow (Mo.), and Boland (N. Y.).

Delegate Eberle of Pennsylvania placed in nomination for President VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania, glassblower and Allianceman. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Schullberg (N. Y.), Lawry (Pa.), and Munro (Pa.).

Delegate Spettel of Minnesota placed in nomination for President W. B. HAMMOND of Minnesota, compositor and Allianceman. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Minkler (Wis.).

Delegate Kretlow of Illinois placed in nomination for President JOHN I. PEPIN of Illinois, engineer. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Dingler (O.).

The convention proceeded to ballot by roll call, and the vote stood as follows:

MALLONEY ..... 60  
REMMEL ..... 17  
HAMMOND ..... 1  
PEPIN ..... 0  
Absent ..... 7

The announcement of the vote was received with long and loud cheers. Delegate Eberle then moved to make the nomination unanimous. Carried. The nominee, Joseph F. Malloney, was called. He thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and expressed his appreciation of the confidence placed in him by the delegates. He then moved to the platform and addressed the convention as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Delegates of the convention: I do not know how—even if I were what I would like to be—how I could best thank this Convention for the honor conferred upon me, and for the confidence placed in me by the delegates. I certainly do realize and recognize the fact that, whether he be young or old, to receive the nomination for the highest office in the gift of the people, whether from a democratic or republican party is no honor whatsoever (applause), but a nomination given to a proletarian by the proletariat, that the world could live, that the class that robs no man and spill no man's blood, that stands for the emancipation of the proletariat, the last remnant of slavery in existence to-day; that class that stands for the abolition of all class distinctions, for the realization of the principle of liberty—to receive the nomination for convention composed of that class, standing on the fighting line, asking no quarter, giving no quarter, the class that doesn't take a bait and that will throw out no bait, the class that realizes the class fight from the proletarian point of view, that is not asking for shelter from any of the bourgeois reformers, and who, as reformers, the class that is destined to knock the props from under capitalism and rear up in its stead that Socialist Republic, wherein the proletariat will no more exist, wherein there will be no corrupt class of capitalists will no more prostitute society; that Republic wherein the son of the worker shall be raised and trained as is becoming a man, wherein the proletariat is destined to establish for the first time the history of man the full significance of the word liberty in all its essence, that class that has to-day seen fit to saddle upon my shoulders the responsibility of being its standard-bearer for the year 1900, giving to me the responsibility of representing the militant, fighting S. L. P. of this country, one of the greatest honor that can be conferred upon any man. (Great applause.) While I realize the importance of the position, and realize the greatness that has been shown to me, not as an individual, but as a member of the S. L. P., I stand upon that—but I do realize this, that in the past I have done my best. I do not say that I have done all that I possibly could, but if I have done more, I should not have done any more than my duty. In future I will try to continue to improve upon that; that wherever I represent the S. L. P., the S. L. P. shall be represented by a class movement; that it shall be represented and stand in antagonism to Democrats and Republicans, Debsites, Reformers, Deformers and Kangaroos, and last, but not least, I will represent a party that stands upon a trades-union policy that is not criminal and corrupt, and at whose door cannot be laid the crimes and brutality that can be laid at the door of the fakirs and crooks that are now found sheltering and helping the Democratic and Republican parties. For this nomination I thank you again and again, and I do not know what Massachusetts will say about it. I think they will be more surprised than anything else, but, however, Massachusetts will probably have to fall in line with this Convention. I shall perform to the best of my ability the duties laid upon me, and I thank you as best I can for the honor you give me. (Great applause.)

The convention then proceeded to make nominations for Vice-President.

Delegate Eberle of Pennsylvania placed in nomination for Vice-President VALENTINE REMMEL, of Pennsylvania. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Shade (Cal.), Alexander (N. Y.), Jacobson (Pa.), Schullberg (N. Y.), Thomas (Pa.), Carless in the name of the whole New Jersey delegation, and Billsbarrow (Mo.).

Delegate Spettel of Minnesota placed in nomination for Vice-President W. B. HAMMOND of Minnesota. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Richards (Ind.).

Delegate Kretlow of Illinois placed in nomination for Vice-President JOHN I. PEPIN of Illinois. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Forker (N. Y.).

The convention proceeded to ballot by roll call, and the vote stood as follows:

REMMEL ..... 60  
HAMMOND ..... 7  
PEPIN ..... 2  
Absent ..... 7

The announcement of the vote evoked enthusiastic applause. The nominee, Valentine Remmel, not being a delegate to the convention, was notified by telegram.

The following congratulatory telegrams were then read:

To the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Palace, GREETING:  
The Progressive Typographical Union S. L. P. N. Y. sends its congratulations to the Tenth National Convention. We hope that the labors of this convention will redound to the benefit of the progressive revolutionary labor movement in both divisions, the political and economic.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## Opportunities for Political Character Study.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

A State of Three Sections, All of Which Kangarooed—The Why—A Classic Study of Men on the Field of Political America—Sign-Posts for Future Guidance—Organization, Especially if Revolutionary, Must Consist of Carefully Selected Material Fit for the Work.

MARLBOROUGH, N. H., June 4.—The state of New Hampshire is peculiar from many standpoints. It has a large number of very wonderful murders, considering the size of its population, and it is also the most corrupt state, politically, in the Union. The labor fakir does not flourish to any great extent simply because the capitalist has no need of him, and does all lining up, trading votes, etc., himself. The Socialist Labor Party has had a couple of Sections there, but they never seemed to grow. Gordon's knavery explained the matter in Manchester; but Dover and Portsmouth were enigmas to most of the comrades. They both praded seemingly large Sections, but neither could ever poll a vote as large as its membership. Here are the reasons:

The brains of the Party in Dover reposed in the cranium of Mr. Whitehouse. Before he became a Socialist he belonged to the Salvation Army; before being washed in the "blood of the lamb," he had been received into the Catholic Church; before his conversion to a belief in the divine presence and communion under one kind, he had been immersed in a Baptist tank; prior to all that he had run the whole course of revivals—Populism, Prohibition, Purity Leagues, Municipal reform, etc., and as a matter of course he kangarooed. Given such material it was impossible that other than such results could be obtained. Whitehouse is a man with whom it is impossible to reason. The passion, or ecstasy of the moment sweeps him from the path of sanity, and until we obtain men who are his direct opposites we can do nothing in Dover.

Tucker works for the "Hon." Frank Jones who, in his collective capacity, is the Boston and Maine R. R., the Portsmouth Brewing Co., the Portsmouth Shoe Co., the Touraine, Parker House, Vendome and other hotels, the owner of stock and vegetable farms, and the progenitor of numerous children who have no dad. Tucker gave out the work in the shoe shop, and several of the employees seeing that his position gave him an opportunity to favor them on work, joined the Section. Recently Mr. Jones announced his intention of leaving the Democratic Party and joining the Republican. Then followed an announcement that he would contest Chandler's seat in the United States Senate. This causes a slight complication to one who is not a Socialist, but we can see the capitalist politician use the labor fakir, and use the Kangaroo. Mr. Tucker kangarooed. He is owned, in common with several thousand workingmen, by Frank Jones. Chandler gave Clark a black eye. Clark is seeking revenge, and in order to get it he is to contribute ONE MILLION DOLLARS to the campaign fund of Frank Jones. It will be necessary to send men who are pledged to the General Convention, in order that it may be done with no hitch it was impossible that men like Tucker should even seem to be outside the capitalist party ranks. When Tucker flopped, those men who had followed him for shop favors still clung to him, and the Shobodinites had another Section to their discredit. Last November the Portsmouth Section joined with the Debsites, Reformers, etc., and entered the municipal campaign. They polled just one-third of their Section "strength." One man who ran for alderman went to the polls early and worked all day helping the cause along, and giving tear-meats (a special brand of political whiskey) to the voters. When the ballots were counted HE DID NOT HAVE A VOTE. The matter was investigated and it came to light that the "Socialist" candidate had voted for the Republican, the Republican having promised to vote for him if he did so. You never can depend on these politicians anyway.

The fight against "boosism" was particularly violent. De Leon was called all sorts of names, and one of his most ardent denouncers was asked "Who is De Leon?" "De Leon?" He is the Editor of the Volkszeitung! That is the German of the name he called it. Even had the fight not occurred, Portsmouth would have been out of the ranks as Jones will need every voter in the state, and when he needs them he is not going to allow his own to play at Socialism.

In the last municipal campaign Portsmouth sent to Massachusetts for speakers. I believe they also wrote personally to Berry and Malloney asking them to come and "talk on Socialism" but not to mention any party. This year no party will be mentioned unless the S. L. P. takes the state and organizes it. In the meantime comrades should carefully study Frank Jones and his attitude towards Debsism and Kangaroos. It teaches scores of lessons.

SQUAM.

If this paper is being sent to you without yet having ordered it, don't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours. Read it, and remember when the trial subscription expires, you must order it at once.

## THE PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn,  
National Secretary, at 2, 4 and 6 New  
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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....2,068  
In 1890.....13,831  
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157  
In 1894.....33,183  
In 1896 (Presidential).....36,564  
In 1898.....82,204  
In 1899.....85,231

For President,  
**JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,**  
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,  
**VALENTINE REMMEL,**  
of Pennsylvania.

The mechanism of capitalistic production so manages matters that the absolute increase of capital is accompanied by no corresponding rise in the general demand for labor. And this the apologist calls a compensation for the misery, the sufferings, the possible death of the displaced laborers during the transition period that banishes them into the industrial reserve army. **MARX.**

## RATIFIED.

The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party that met on the 2d of this month and officially closed on the forenoon of the 8th, brought its labors to a fitting termination by a ratification mass meeting at Cooper Union on the evening of the same day. Despite a thunderstorm that for hours drenched the city, and kept many away, the demonstration was striking.

Thomas Curran, one of the Rhode Island delegates, was chairman, and conducted the meeting with marked ability.

The speakers were Thomas A. Hickey, W. S. Dalton, Lucien Sanial, Joseph F. Malloney, the Presidential nominee, and Daniel DeLeon. Dalton closed his speech with his impressive poem, "The Proletaire," which received such an ovation that he then recited his thrilling poem, "The Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P." Malloney was received with an enthusiasm that lasted many minutes, and his speech was at almost every sentence punctuated with thunderous applause. The resolutions were offered by Sanial, and read as follows:

**RESOLVED**, That we the Socialists of Greater New York, in mass meeting assembled, heartily endorse every act of the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, and enthusiastically ratify the working class ticket presented by it to the working class, namely:

For President,  
**JOSEPH MALLONEY,**  
Machinist, Winchester, Mass.

For Vice-President,  
**VALENTINE REMMEL,**  
Glassworker, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Presidency of the United States belongs of right to the working class, who must and shall some day take it. The working class can take it NOW by electing Joseph Malloney.

The Senate of the United States is a capitalist oligarchy and a political anachronism as well. Preparatory to its demolition, let the job of cleaning it be given NOW by the working class to Valentine Remmel.

**RESOLVED**, That, considered in some of its leading features, the grand work of this convention is to be especially commended for the following reasons:

Discarding all the false or bamboozling capitalist issues and all the petty matters upon which the wage working masses have heretofore wasted their intellectual energies, it has reduced the platform of the Socialist Labor Party to a simple declaration of fundamental principle, which plainly set forth the only question deserving of public consideration. This one question, this one issue, is not merely national, it is international and universal. It has been forced to the front everywhere by the progress of science in the nineteenth century, and can be tersely summed up in these three words, "Capitalism or Socialism."

As stated by the convention, it falls under the sense that in its march onward to the full conquest of the public powers with a view to the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Labor Party, whenever it may capture a municipal, state or national outpost, will use its advantage to the utmost extent for the immediate betterment of the working class. Its municipal programme, for instance, receives our unconditional approbation, and we commend it to our fellow workers in all towns and cities as the most comprehensive document of this sort that has ever been issued.

**RESOLVED**, That fully realizing the absolute necessity and immense value of a Socialist metropolitan daily newspaper, entirely owned and controlled by the Party, we commend the measures taken by the Convention to secure the success of the coming DAILY PEOPLE, the first edition of which, to the number of 100,000 copies, is to appear on the first day of the next month of July. We pledge ourselves to support it, to circulate it, and to otherwise so work for it that it may reach every wage working voter in this great city.

Down with bogus trade unionism! Down with such buttresses of capitalism as the A. F. of L.!

Three cheers for the S. T. & L. A.!

Three cheers for the S. L. P.!

Three cheers for the coming Socialist Revolution!

A letter was read from Valentine Remmel, the Vice-Presidential nominee, accepting the nomination with touching words. After the closing speech, delivered by DeLeon, the meeting adjourned, rising to its feet with the three times three cheers "and a tiger" for the Socialist Labor Party—the Fighting S. L. P.

## THE PEOPLE'S NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

The DAILY PEOPLE press will start work next week by printing the weekly. Several alterations will be the result:

1. In compliance with the decision of the Nat'l Convention, printed elsewhere in this issue, to the effect that the Party's daily English organ shall be named DAILY PEOPLE and its weekly issue, so as to distinguish it from the daily, WEEKLY PEOPLE, with the Party's emblem the Arm and Hammer for a cut, the next issue of THE PEOPLE will appear as so ordered,—the type and emblem to conform with those of the DAILY PEOPLE.

2. The shape of the WEEKLY PEOPLE will also conform with that of the DAILY PEOPLE: somewhat shorter in length but broader in width: 7 instead of 6 columns wide, thereby considerably increasing its contents.

3. So as to start in line with the date, required after the DAILY PEOPLE is published, the WEEKLY PEOPLE will, beginning with next week, bear date of Saturday, instead of Sunday, as before. The number of the file, or volume, continues uninterrupted, as a matter of course.

4. The countersign, "Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'ry," hitherto kept on the front page, has for some time become superfluous, and may henceforth be dropped. The Party's organ is a countersign in itself—the buzz-saw of the Fighting S. L. P.

## SHANGHAING.

That philanthropic institution the Pennsylvania Railroad, has adopted a new method of securing labor: a method worthy of the old press-gang system that England formerly recruited her naval and military service by. Recently some trouble arose near Trenton N. J., between the track-laborers—mostly Italians—and the Company. The men went on strike. The matter was kept out of the papers and as quiet as possible. The officers of the road in New York were instructed to quietly gather together as many unemployed as they could, but no Italians, on the representation that they were to go to work in "Jersey." Some eighty men, secured by one officer on this understanding, were put on a train at Jersey City, and the car doors locked.

On reaching the scene of the trouble, the men learned of the strike and at once refused to go to work. Threats and cajoleries having no effect, the company left them to shift for themselves, while it endeavored to come to terms with the strikers. This exhibition of solidarity on the part of the strikers came as a surprise to the company. The railroad officials' maxim: "In times of trouble, mix the nationalities" received a knock-out blow. For the past six months the capitalist press, Democratic and Republican, has been lauding to the skies the Relief Fund, the Pension Department and other "beneficial" schemes of the company. It can now add one more: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Department of Shanghaing."

A useful and neat souvenir of the DAILY PEOPLE is being secured for 10 cents. Stencil name plates, containing name and address, in one line, are being struck off the DAILY PEOPLE linotype machine. One machine is kept busy turning them out. Send orders, with 10 cents and name, and address clearly written to the DAILY PEOPLE office. You can thus print your name and address under your letters, with the type that sends shivers down the spine of the capitalists and their lackeys of various degrees.

The cause of Socialism has little to hope for from the property-holding classes. A few of their members may be won over to Socialism, but these will be only such as no longer belong by their convictions and conduct to the class to which their economic position assigns them. These will ever be a very small minority, except during revolutionary periods, when the scales will seem to be inclining to the side of Socialism. Only at such times may Socialists look forward to a stampede from the ranks of the property-holding classes. So far the only favorable recruiting ground for the Socialist army has been, not the classes of those who still have something to lose, however little that may be, but the class of those who have nothing to lose but their chains, and a whole world to gain—the proletariat, the working class. (From Kautsky's "The Class Struggle.")

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time; if not, the interruption in the mailing of the paper will be at the office.

## "Two Hours' Work."

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 1.—Sometimes a questioner will ask the following: "If a man works two hours under Socialism, how much wages will he get for that two hours' work?" A gentleman asked that question from Arthur Keep at a meeting here. The following is the answer he got:

"Leaving aside the fact that it is immaterial whether two hours' work will be necessary under the conditions prevailing in a Socialist Republic, we must get into the habit of understanding the meaning of words, and the connection in which they are used."

"Now, you only know what the word 'day' means by knowing what the word 'night' means. Without night we would not know what day was and vice versa. So with the word 'wages.' We should not know what was meant by wages did we not have the other word 'profits.'"

"A worker produces a certain amount of wealth, that is called the product. That product is divided, one portion goes to the worker. That portion, the smallest part, is called wages. Another portion—the largest—goes to the capitalist, the exploiter of the worker, that is called 'profits.' Abolish the exploiter the worker gets ALL of his product; there is no division; no wages; no profits. With night gone there is no day; with day gone there is no night, or no use for the meaning of such terms."

"Let us illustrate this question though: Here is a field of a hundred acres, fenced in in the midst of a prairie of millions of acres. Inside the fence are 1,000 horses; they find not enough grass to go around; they are hungry and cannot get enough to eat. Looking over the fence they see millions of acres of good green grass. 'Why,' say they 'does not the grass grow in here?' A meeting is called to discuss the situation and the conclusion is arrived at, after listening to a horse with a limber lip and large jaw, that if the fence was painted a silver color the grass would grow all right. The fence is painted a silver color, and lo, the grass groweth not. Another meeting is called and the conclusion is reached, after listening to an old gray gelding, that the fence must be painted with gold. Good. It is done; yet the grass again refuseth to sprout. Several other meetings are held. Divers geldings and several mules propose schemes for making the grass grow, but the grass is obstinate, and wont. At last a young vigorous stallion breaks into one of the meetings and says, 'I've been looking over the fence and there's grass to burn out there. Look, you can all see it.' The rest look and see. 'Now,' says the stallion, 'if you kick down that fence you can then get out and have all the grass you want. Let's kick down the fence.' Thereupon a cadaverous, starved, dejected looking, spavined old gelding up and says, 'Say, how much of that grass can I eat in two hours?'"

## To the Point.

44 HILL STREET,  
NEWARK, N. J., May 25, 1900.  
John Hossack,

DEAR SIR.—I write to you, on behalf of the Socialist Democratic Party, to see if you will help us in organizing the state for the presidential campaign.

I have had interviews this last week with Eugene V. Debs, the candidate for President, and others, who have made a study of conditions, and they are enthusiastic in their prediction of growth and usefulness. The sentiment of Socialism is being spread only by a party founded and operated on broad American lines of construction and action, shall be prominently placed before the people. This place we claim for our party, which is the only growing Socialist party. Its organization now reaches into thirty-two states, with over 5,000 organized members, who meet from time to time and are certain to monthly to support the work that is going on. All this has been achieved within twenty months. Men of prominence, like Professor Herron and Eugene V. Brewster, have lately joined us, and there is the friendliest feeling and co-operation between the members of the Socialist Democratic Party and the trade unions, and other organizations of labor.

This attitude, which is the guarantee of success in the organization of the political working class sentiment of the country, is shared with us by no other Socialist organization.

We ask you, then, first, to correspond with us regarding representation of your section on the electoral ticket and the getting of signatures to the petition, the formation of branches, and the circulation of literature.

Let me hear from you.  
Yours for Socialism in our day,  
G. H. STROBEL.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 3, 1900.  
G. H. Strobel, Newark, N. J.

Replying to your letter of May 25, I beg to say that it must be a great relief to an anxious world to learn that you have been in the presence of Eugene V. Debs and others, students of conditions and predictors of the growth and usefulness of Socialism.

That the sentiment of Socialism is here, is certainly an interesting discovery on your part or on theirs. You or they must be either woefully ignorant of the present day political history of the country, or arrogant fakirs, for, despite the fact that in 1899 85,231 voters crystallized their Socialist sentiment into action at the polls by voting the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party you have the effrontery to declare "that a party founded and operated on broad American lines" is needed to place Socialism before the people.

Aside from the statement being fallacious so far as the need for a party is concerned, the idea of principle intended to be conveyed by the word "broad" is erroneous. That which you claim for your party is noticeable, chiefly for the reason that it is identical with the Journal's definition of the Bryan democracy. But then, both movements believe in the "pure and simple" description fits the Debs democracy equally as well as it does the Bryan one.

If you keep on gaining "men of prominence" like Professor Herron and Eugene V. Brewster, you will be justified in changing the name to Social Prominence party. Your touching tribute to the "pure and simple" description speaks volumes, and is a beautiful illustration of the old adage about birds of a feather. Their "attitude," like yours, is a guarantee that when the Bryan cyclone strikes your path its tornado funnel will have gathered you all in.

JOHN HOSSACK.

## Socialists.

(Continued from page 1.)

and speedily bring about the expulsion of the labor fakir element from the latter.

Fraternally,  
PROG. TYP. UNION 83, S. T. & L. A.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 6.  
Convention Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Palace, GREETINGS:

Down with traitors! Long live the Party's revolutionary spirit.  
DAMN AND KOEPEL.

Obedient to instructions given him by the convention at the session of Sunday, June 3d, the National Secretary submitted to the convention the following message to the comrades of the "Parti Ouvrier Français" in France:

Section de Paris, Parti Ouvrier Français:

DEAR COMRADES—The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, assembled this fifth day of June, 1900, at Grand Central Palace, New York city, extends to you, across the Atlantic, the fraternal greetings of the Party's representatives.

Comrade B. F. Keinard has conveyed to this convention your message of class-conscious solidarity.

He has also presented to us the beautiful banner dedicated by the Paris comrades to the Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

As a token of the fact that your struggle is our struggle, that your difficulties are our difficulties, and that the class-conscious militant Socialists of the two Republics, in their steady march against the capitalist citadel must hew their path through a thick underbrush of middle class trickery, the gift was submitted to us with hearty enthusiasm and lusty cheers.

On both sides of the Atlantic, one in aims and tactics, we say to the proletariat:

No compromise! No backward step! Onward to the Social Revolution!

For the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, 1900.

HENRY KUHN,  
National Secretary.

During the afternoon session the Committee on Constitution made its report. Important changes were made. These amendments will be published later, when submitted to the vote. The most important one of these changes referred to the method of electing the National Executive Committee, the National Secretary and the National Editor. These are to be elected by the Party at large.

For the seat of the National Executive Committee, Delegate Minkley (Wis.), nominated the City of New York, and Delegate Dinger (O.) seconded the motion. No other place was nominated. New York was elected by a unanimous rising vote.

For National Secretary, Henry Kuhn was nominated amid wild applause, receiving the unanimous vote.

Under the amended rules, the Sections in Greater New York, the seat of the N. E. C., are to make 14 nominations for the N. E. C. the same to be submitted to a general vote of the Party, and the 7 who receive the highest vote to be declared elected. Accordingly, the nominations were referred to the Sections of Greater New York.

An evening executive session was held on the DAILY PEOPLE. A resolution was raised, and the convention adjourned to the press room of the DAILY PEOPLE. There, in the presence of the delegates, and many visitors who crowded into the place, the DAILY PEOPLE press was set in motion for the first time, and turned out, as its maiden production, a beautiful invocation to the DAILY PEOPLE, and its presiding Delegate, W. S. Dalton, of Washington state. The invocation was entitled "The Evangel of the Proletaire."

A large quantity was printed, ample for the delegates to carry to their Sections numerous copies as souvenirs. The ceremony was highly impressive. All being provided with copies, Delegate Dalton mounted a chair and read his poem amid cheers. After him, the Organizer of New York, Lazarus Aleson, was called upon to sing the Kangaroo song. His fine tenor voice did ample justice to the poem, the crowd joining heartily in the chorus. The Presidential nominee, Joseph F. Malloney, and the editor of THE PEOPLE were respectively called upon and addressed the crowd upon the significance of the occasion. It was after midnight when this historic ceremony came to a close.

## Thursday's Session.

The forenoon session was mainly taken up with the report of the Committee on Constitution.

During the first three hours of the afternoon session the convention was in executive session on the DAILY PEOPLE. At 5 p. m. the executive session was raised, and the Committee on Press made the following recommendation:

**"RESOLVED**, That the daily edition of the English organ of the Socialist Labor Party be called THE DAILY PEOPLE; that the weekly edition be called THE WEEKLY PEOPLE, and its Sunday edition; and that the emblem be the uplifted Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P."

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote and with tremendous applause, in which the large number of visitors present heartily joined.

The convention then proceeded to the election of the National Editor. Daniel DeLeon was nominated and unanimously elected by rising vote.

The Committee on the Attitude of the Party towards Trades Unionism was then given the floor, and offered the following resolution:

**"Attitude of the S. L. P. of the U. S. Toward Trade Unionism, Genuine and Bogus."**

"1. We conceive the genuine trade union as a militant labor body, originating from the very nature of the class struggle under capitalism instituted to resist the degradation and promote the elevation, not only of its own members, but of the whole working class, and destined, therefore, to act an important part in the war for social emancipation."

"Since capitalism, with its consequent wage system, rests upon institutions essentially political, genuine trade unionism, as above defined, not only must fight in the shop every workday the individual exploiters of labor, but must especially, uncompromisingly, at all costs and all hazards, fight the political parties of capitalism on election day. Its chief motto must be, 'No union card will justify the political scab; he is a traitor to his class.'"

"2. In their infancy the trade unions, moved by a spirit of class solidarity, were really led to undertake the relief of their unemployed, sick, maimed and decrepit members, injured and maimed by the capitalist system. But, as capitalism developed, steadily increasing enforced idleness, misery and sickness, and general demoralization, this incidental feature not only was given more and more importance as it became less and less practicable, but (together with the strike itself, that is, with the sacred weapon of economic defense) was turned by schemers or labor fakirs into a means of exploiting their fellow workmen."

"Hence the bogus trade unionism, now

known as "Trade Unionism Pure and Simple," from which the natural, fundamental purpose of union, namely, the conduct of the class struggle with a constant view to the complete emancipation of the wage working class, is entirely banished, and in which capitalism is accepted as a finality.

"This bogus trade unionism lies impotent, petrified, motionless, holding the proletariat at the mercy of the capitalist class, and its political lackeys, who promote it, bribe it, and use it as a rampart against the rising tide of Socialism. It has forbidden within its precincts the very politics which it should encourage and the only ones which it should permit. It has silenced or driven away every worker—honest and capable enough to show in its true light the nature of the class struggle. It has resolved itself into a close corporation that denounces as a 'scab' any craftsman to whom it refuses admission in order to secure for its membership a monopoly of capitalistic kicks and favors. It has stupidly begged from American capital its protection against the 'pauper labor' of Europe, while this same capital provides itself every year with millions of 'pauper laborers' of iron and steel, with machine oil and coal. It has converted itself when it had some funds, into small middle class insurance concerns and charitable institutions for the doctoring of its sick, the burying of its dead, and, foremost of all, the remunerative employment of its officers. In a word it has repudiated the labor movement, blotted out its history and sealed its own death warrant."

"3. Now, however, rises the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, which, in its fundamental principles, final aims and practical methods realizes our conception of Trade Unionism.

"Abreast of the times, watchfully answering the modern requirements of economic organization, to it has changed and ever-changing economic environment, it is already a power in the economic struggle and has won glorious victories that the A. F. of L. or any other fakir-ridden agglomeration of plianless and spiritless elements never thought of facing. For the strength of a labor organization is not in the numbers of its membership, nor in the amount of its treasury, but in the height of its arms, and the depth of its solidarity."

"Therefore be it

**"RESOLVED**, That we recognize in the S. T. & L. A., the economic arm of the S. L. P., and its indispensable adjunct in its inexhaustible incessant, deadly conflict between the working class and the capitalist class, the only organization to which we impress upon the Socialist comrades and all sympathizers, the necessity of ceaseless propaganda in favor of the S. T. & L. A.; that we expect from them that they will join the local trade or mixed alliances which may already exist in their respective localities, and promote the formation of such alliances where none have yet been established."

"Let the Socialist watchword everywhere be: 'Down with Trade Unionism Pure and Simple.' 'Away with the Labor Fakirs.' 'Onward with the S. T. & L. A., and the S. L. P.' 'Onward with the Social Revolution.'"

The Rhode Island delegation asked consent to go on record as seconding the resolution.

An evening session was held. Delegate Minkley, of Michigan, offered the following resolution, to be incorporated into the constitution under the qualification for membership in the Party:

**RESOLVED**, That a member of the S. L. P. who accepts any office in a pure and simple union shall be expelled from the Party, and that no such office holders shall be qualified for admission."

The debate that followed upon this proposition was the most exhaustive and significant of all held during the convention. It proved the long stride taken by the Party during the last four years in the line of practical work and away from mere declarations of principles. The gist of the speeches may be condensed in these words:

"As the capitalist class prostitutes the labor movement by means of the bestowal of jobs upon members of the working class, so has the labor fakir sought to prostitute the Socialist Labor Party by bestowal of jobs upon members of the S. L. P. The pure and simple labor-fakir-run organization of workmen is hostile to the best interests of the workers; consequently, no Socialist should give it aid. Conditions may compel a Socialist to join, or keep membership in, such organizations, but he should not aid the work in behalf of capitalism by supporting. In any official capacity, such wrongful organizations with his ability, earnestness and honor."

The vote was taken by roll-call. It resulted in 61 votes for the resolution, 4 against, and 21 delegates absent.

The announcement of the vote was the signal of a manifestation of joy that lasted many minutes.

The convention elected the present incumbents of the Board of Trustees, to wit, Hugo Vogt, Peter Piebner and Joseph Sauer.

## Friday's Session.

A communication was received from Valentine Remmel, accepting the nomination of the convention for Vice-President.

The Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party was adopted.

The Party's delegation to the International Socialist Congress, to be held in Paris this year, received instructions to the effect:

1. That the delegates shall fight the admission of pure and simple trades unions to the congress.

2. That, in case any delegate from any other political party claiming to be Socialist, in the United States, or of any pure and simple trades union, in the United States, be seated in the Congress the delegation of the Socialist Labor Party be instructed to demand the privilege of sitting apart from such impure elements from America, to which a seat would not be granted by the congress if our European comrades understood the situation in America. In case the request is not granted, the delegation shall withdraw.

3. That, if any delegate, as described in the above, be seated by the International Congress, and our delegation should have to withdraw, it shall issue on the spot, and give us as wide a publicity as possible, to a terse statement of our reasons for the action taken.

Further action was taken to arrange the material on the corrupt and anti-labor acts of pure and simpledom, to be used in case war be made by these lackeys of the capitalist class upon the DAILY PEOPLE.

The proceedings of the convention, having been taken stenographically, the N. E. C. is charged with the duty of publishing it; and a vote of thanks was extended to the secretary, Keinard. A vote of thanks was extended to the sergeant-at-arms, Comrade Kelly.

The business of the convention being ended, Joseph F. Malloney, the Presidential candidate, was called upon and addressed the convention amid tumultuous applause.

The convention adjourned at 2 p. m., sine die, with three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN (confidentially)—I think you have some influence in the Socialist Labor Party—?

UNCLE SAM—Say I have.

B. J. (more confidentially)—I thought so. Now could you not use your good offices with the Party to induce it to modify its tactics—

U. S.—Hey!!

B. J.—I mean modify them for my own benefit. Now, don't misunderstand me (with muchunction). I am not of those who denounce the S. L. P. No. I have a great admiration for it. It is simply superb. It stands upon the only sensible platform. It aims at the only solution that is a solution. And, as to its organization, it is a model of freedom coupled with the proper measure of discipline (with increasedunction). And I admire the enthusiasm of its members; the zeal with which they agitate. No; don't put me down as an enemy; I am an admirer of the S. L. P.

U. S.—It being all that, why would you have us change it?

B. J.—I wouldn't have you change all that. All I suggest (scrapping and bowing) is a slight modification of its tactics.

U. S.—Now, you have been beating around the bush long enough; what have you on your heart?

B. J.—You see (hemming and hawing) grand and superb though the S. L. P. is, it has a little defect—

U. S.—Which?

B. J.—Isn't it better to take half a loaf if you can't get the whole, and—

U. S.—You don't need to go any further. I have heard that tune before. It is cracked; it is doubly stale—

B. J.—But half a loaf—

U. S.—Your "half a loaf" is doubly stale, I said.

In the first place it is stale, as stale as the split lager beer on which you pay taxes, because it is but a repetition of an objection that takes no notice of our answer. To the objection that we don't take half a loaf, if we can't get a whole loaf, but what we do refuse to do is to accept even the whole thing called a "loaf," but in fact nothing but a stone."

In other words, we refuse to be cheated; all the things presented to us as "half loaves," are not loaves at all, but hard, indigestible stones.

B. J.—Well—

U. S.—No "wells" here! Would you, if you can't get \$100, be satisfied with a \$50 counterfeit bill?

B. J. (staggering back)—No!

U. S.—Neither do we, and for the identical reason, accept your "half loaves"; they are counterfeits.

B. J.—Counterfeits?

U. S.—Yes; your "eight hour bills"; factory inspection bills; your charity bills; your free baths and lavatory bills; your reduced taxation bills; your free coinage bills; your anti-immigration bills; your Good Government bills; your—well, I won't go through the long and tedious list, the whole string of your "half loaves" consists of nothing but counterfeits. This we have claimed and proved. It is therefore stale for you to come back with the same "half loaf" chestnut.

B. J.—Yes, but—</

# REPORT of National Executive Committee TO THE TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

## Party Organization.

This chapter had best be taken up by state, and show successively where and how the late "unpleasantness" has affected the organization. The Kangaroos, in order to bolster up their side, and being experts in unscrupulous and stupid lying, have been hard at work to create confusion, by means of forged general news, wild-eyed statements, etc. for instance, Massachusetts—so that, perhaps, there are in our ranks some not quite clear as to which is which. A truthful account will be borne out by future history; and a truthful account we shall give.

**ALABAMA.**—The organization in this state has virtually gone to sleep. The South, even with regard to such states as have some industrial development, does not yet offer conditions favorable to the maintenance of S. L. P. organization. At the time of July 10, there were three working Sections in the state—Birmingham, Blockton and Belle Bluff. The former, which had the seat of the State Committee, was sound, and in the hands of staunch men. Blockton, with a German membership, had an English-speaking organizer, while Belle Bluff, with an English-speaking membership, had a German organizer, who, at one time, had been a member at Blockton. When the trouble came, neither Section seemed to know where it was at. They decided to mount the fence, and, for all we know, they may be riding it yet. If they exist, Birmingham seems to have gone to sleep, but there are a few good men in the state, who will take hold when conditions are more favorable. Alabama will be all right in time. Kangaroos has no foothold.

**ARIZONA.**—This territory has at present but one Section, located at Phoenix. Shortly before the trouble in New York there had been trouble in Phoenix. A few *Appel* and *Rosen* men had tried to take possession of the Section, and proceeded to expel the local members. The N. E. C. interfered, recognized the organization of the men who had formed that Section, and that ended it. This matter had just been settled when Kangaroism broke loose, and the men who had been forced out then set up the semblance of an organization, and gave Mr. Shobden and company an opportunity to count one more Section for themselves; but it did not last long.

Another Section was at one time formed at Mesa, but soon disbanded. **ARKANSAS.**—A Section was formed recently at Prairie Creek, growing out of the miners' strike in that region, but the very comrades who worked hard to organize it, had to admit that the advice of the N. E. C. was better than better advice. The men, drawn together by the impulse of the moment in an organization the aims of which they did not fully understand, soon left him isolated, and the Section may be considered dead.

**CALIFORNIA.**—This state has had a party history distinctly its own, and its party movement cannot be compared, on parallel lines, with that of other states. It is the home of Mr. Job Harriman, the first man on the Kangaroo presidential ticket, and second man on that of the Debits, and he is, so to speak, the link that connects the "united." This Mr. Harriman, a lawyer by profession, had been the State Organizer for quite some time, and had toured the state in a van, and had "organized" Sections. Curious reports used to reach the N. E. C. as to how he organized. He made speeches preceding the organization, in which he never mentioned the Socialist Labor Party. In this way he did "organize" a good many places in that middle class state, all of them one-horse towns, but most of them were in the hands of the N. E. C. and had been heard from after they had been chartered and supplies sent. The Section list of that state, whenever it was sent to the State Committee for revision during Mr. Harriman's activity, came back with about as many Sections taken off as had been put on, and many others were marked "Not heard from." Some were heard from, however, in that the demand was made upon the N. E. C. to exert itself to bring about a union of all Socialist forces. In many other ways the peculiar character of these Sections cropped out. Only the other day it was reported to us that the organizer of the Kangaroo Section at Watsonville had been one of our men whether he belonged to the S. L. P. or the Volkzeitung faction. All in all, Mr. Harriman was out for building up a cheap reputation as an organizer, to be used as a stepping stone into a broader field. He wanted to develop into a National Organizer. His methods created resentment among straight-out Party men, and began to reach us which corroborated our impression of the character of his work. But the matter was not ripe for direct interference, and we waited and watched him. With the unerring instinct of men of his stamp, he must have perceived that the N. E. C. was not an admirer of his work, and that the chances of getting into the "broader field" were slim. The perception left him no inducement to the S. L. P. Here, where the Kangaroo conspiracy reached its climax, he did not take him very long, making allowance for the distance and for the fact that he was not, we think, in the original conspiracy, to make up his mind where he belonged.

There was considerable wabbling all over the state at that time; very few Sections stood absolutely firm, and the then state organ, *The Class Struggle*, was sitting on the fence, bewailing the situation, lamenting over the disharmony, and maintaining, on the whole, the extremely suspicious attitude of trying to be fair to both sides. The *San Francisco Volkzeitung*, the prototype of the New York *Volkzeitung*, on the Pacific coast, had, shortly before it could know about the Volkzeitung coup d'état, received the S. L. P., and gone into a camp over to the Kangaroos on the part of those at variance with the Party. This hesitancy was due in part to the distance, and in part to the fact that no one seemed to care to take the lead. But Harriman then hastened to San Francisco and supplied that want. Fortunately, for more reasons than one, Comrade Hickey, who had been sent by the N. E. C. on a long tour clean across the continent, arrived in California a short time after the outbreak in New York, and took a hand in the Cleveland Board of Appeals, and had been dealt a short time before this, the

Francisco Section had made a demand for a general vote to call a special National Convention to "heal the breach," to which convention the Kangaroos were supposed to be invited. The N. E. C., seeing through the scheme, had submitted the vote, declining and demanding endorsement by five per cent of the Sections; but it took a firm stand against the proposition, which was afterwards overwhelmingly defeated.

Section Oakland was the first to jump out. This Section, according to the report of Comrade Hickey, contained the worst congregation of freaks he had met on his whole tour, and this report was fully corroborated by the action of the Section. First they sent a resolution condemning everything—THE PEOPLE, the N. E. C., etc.—and favoring the Kangaroos, they again went the other way. We paid no attention to their gyrations, having more important work to look after.

It was near September, '99, and things began to shape themselves in San Francisco. There was, as has been said, and he had worked out a string of reasons, all numbered, and one siller than the other, attempting to show why the Party was wrong and why the Board was right. Comrade Hickey met him in debate, and smashed his reasons. To go into all details would lead us too far. Suffice it to say that Harriman succeeded in getting a majority of the City Central Committee to recognize the Kangaroo organization, and the course things used to take elsewhere, under similar circumstances. The offices in the Section were in the hands of men who did not propose to be pulled out of the S. L. P. by Mr. Harriman, but to be landed in the mire of a middle class "Socialist" movement. These got the loyal membership together, and they took the stand that, inasmuch as the by-laws of Section San Francisco provided for the election of the City Central Committee, the action of the City Central Committee was clearly illegal, and, therefore, null and void. That any member or members who voted to recognize the Kangaroos, who clearly were not the Socialist Labor Party, had voted themselves out of the Party. That no reorganization was necessary, and that all property in the hands of its duly elected officers. This solution being as good as any that had come to our notice, and better than many, suited us well enough, and the N. E. C. let it go at that.

The Section in California next in size was Los Angeles. Before the clash its membership was about evenly divided between out-and-out proletarians and such as must be ranked with the middle class. The latter were chiefly organized in two wards of the city. The delegates of these two wards to the City Central Committee showed strong leaning toward the Kangaroo side of the fight, and had, in fact, pushed resolutions through their organizations, which were, by the way, chiefly composed of women with churchy inclinations and a marked tendency to goody-goodness, favoring recognition of the Kangaroos. Comrade Hickey arrived about that time, Los Angeles being the first place he struck in the state. He went to work, and succeeded in having the resolutions withdrawn. This, of course, was of little value, save for the moral effect at that stage of the fight for the proletarian side of the house had about made up its mind that it must rid itself of an element purely sentimental, knowing nothing about the Party, its mission and its work, and caring less for an element that could be swung for the Party and against it, just as the last impression made upon it happened to have been. But they did not know exactly how to go about it, when Mr. Harriman, whom the Kangaroo State Committee at San Francisco had sent on a tour through the state to patch up its fences, came along to help them out, and was promptly rebuffed. He then took the ladies and some Reverends out and with them formed a Kangaroo organization, thus solving the problem. According to reports, it was a clean separation—the workmen on one side, the doctors, lawyers, reverends and ladies on the other. After this the Section did splendid work. It ran up a large circulation for THE PEOPLE, and really formed the backbone of our organization in the state. The smaller Sections such as San Jose, Stockton, Riverside, San Pedro, and others, stood firm. They rid themselves of what few treacherous elements they had, and remained intact. What the Kangaroos have outside of "Frisco and Los Angeles we confess not to know; the style of Harriman's organizing was too much for us to keep track of, and we suspect that Mr. Harriman knows as little as we do.

Party affairs in San Francisco have been anything but pleasant since then, and they have finally led to the suspension and reorganization of the Section, because its attitude was such as to cripple the work of the Party, not only in "Frisco" itself, but elsewhere in the state as well. After the division had taken place, Comrade E. T. Kingsley had been induced to come from San Jose to "Frisco," because it was felt that a man of recognized ability should take up the fight against the Kangaroos, who were numerically stronger than our Section. Kingsley came, certain arrangements were made, not by the Section itself, but by a number of members—to subscribe to a fund to be applied to sustain Kingsley and enable him to devote his whole time to the work of building up the organization. But soon all sorts of complications came in. One set against Kingsley, to the effect that he did not want to do any work; that he was overbearing, wanted to order everybody about, and that they could not get along with him at all. The other set of complaints, also coming from members of the Section, sounded different, and were directed against a number of other members, and these set forth that Kingsley, a man of energy and ability, had first tried to get the Section down to correct methods of conducting its work, which work had all along been done in haphazard fashion, and had resulted in producing a chaotic state of affairs. That in doing so, he had run up against the pet notions of the very men who had called him, and these men, well-meaning enough, but for the most part very old men, incapable and unwilling to adapt themselves to the conditions confronting the Section, had blocked every move he proposed, and had, finally, made it impossible for him to accomplish anything. The outcome of it was that Kingsley went back to San Jose.

After this, Section San Jose sent to the State Committee a proposition calling for a general vote of the Sections in the state to remove the seat of said Committee from Los Angeles to San Jose. The State Committee, a regular meeting, four members being present, received the proposition, and sent it to the Sections for a vote. One of the four, Comrade Carpenter, objected, but was outvoted. The Section then called a meeting, and ordered the State Committee to rescind the action, an absurd proceeding, because a State Committee, representing all the Sections in the state, cannot be ordered about by any one of them. The principal objection urged by the Section was that the proposition of San Jose had not been endorsed by other Sections; that there were no state regulations on this subject, and, in the absence of such, the provisions of the National constitution would have to be applied. Meantime the vote had been taken, and Los Angeles had been chosen by the votes of Los Angeles and San Jose, other Sections not voting. It was reported that San Francisco and Stockton had refused to vote, claiming the call was illegal. San Francisco now turned to the N. E. C. for an opinion. The N. E. C. went into the matter, and decided as follows:

1. That the State Committee, while it had the right to demand from San Jose that the Section secure its secretary, it had no right to send out the call without such assent, in the absence of any specific rules in the state constitution upon that subject. That, moreover, the State Committee had the right to submit to its constituents, of its own initiative, any question it could not, or cared not, decide itself.

2. That if a quorum be present at a regular meeting of the State Committee, the committee in transacting business, and that, according to parliamentary law, absentees are counted with the majority.

The implication was that the three absentees, had they been present, would have voted not to submit, and these, together with Carpenter, would have made a majority of one against sending out the proposition. This point was not clearly made, but it was implied. From other sources it was reported that one of the three absentees would have voted in favor of submission, and that the other two might be cut as figure anyway, because the business of the Party cannot be transacted by those who absent themselves, nor can it await the pleasure of those who stay away.

It is also clear that, if a State Committee has reason to believe that the interests of the Party demand a removal of the committee, it has the right to say the question, and decide it, and may take a vote simply throws away its chance to influence such a vote in the direction it desires the vote to go.

After this the course of the Section became such as to bear out the charges made against it as to the utter lack of all sense of order.

In the State Committee the question of the general vote came up. Four were again and three for abiding by the result. The Section then referred charges against two, and suspended them, one for having moved to comply, the other, the secretary, for having sent the stamps, books and other property of the state organization to the State Committee at Los Angeles, which had in the meantime been elected. Incidentally, Section San Francisco at the same time expelled E. T. Kingsley, who is a member of Section Santa Clara, and coolly reported this alleged expulsion to the N. E. C. No notice was taken of the report, because it was evident that the Section was trifling with the constitution, knowing full well that under it Sections have jurisdiction over their own members, and that the expulsion of a member of one Section by another Section is simply an absurdity. 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been able to caucus and was not represented. The majority dealt with the Kangaroos in very non-compunctious fashion and did not give them space enough to breathe.

At that convention, Mrs. Martha Moore Avery of Boston, who had secured credentials from the Chicago Convention to play a very ambiguous role. She and her following had nearly played out in Boston, for reasons too long to explain here, and she was anxious to prepare another berth for herself. Up to this time she had been very profuse in the denunciation of the party, but now she began to veer about and drift towards her present position which found its crowning expression in a statement by her, published in the *Bogus*, thanking the *Volkzeitung* Publishing Association for "having manfully resisted her clamor in the past."

What this change of front implied developed when a new State Committee had to be elected.

The State Committee had been called to meet in Boston and when the members, elected at the Senate District Conventions, arrived at the hall they found a policeman inside in the hall. The members were asked to pass their credentials through what one of them called "a hole in the door," and back of that hole was Mrs. Avery and David Goldstein passing upon the credentials. Some flatly refused to give up their credentials in this fashion, others did, and some were not. Those who were admitted in found that the trio, managing this latest conspiracy against the party, had secured the services of several spurious delegates who held fraudulent credentials with never a caucus or convention to back them. Objections were raised and overruled. Our men withdrew and legally elected members organized the State Committee. It was then that the Kangaroo papers explained to their readers how the State of Massachusetts had come out for the *Volkzeitung* and its party, and how the "DeLeonites" had been vanquished. It is necessary to state that, inasmuch as the whole procedure was in plain violation of the election law of the State, the conspirators, if they ever try to follow up the scheme then hatched and executed, stand a fair chance of landing in jail. It is to be hoped that our comrades in Massachusetts will be watchful and unyielding when that time comes.

The trio adopted resolutions, signed by David Goldstein, Secretary, to the effect that they recognized the Kangaroo Committee at New York. Section Boston promptly expelled them.

Since the Party work outside of purely election work, could not be conducted by the State Committee under the law, a separate committee, called the "General Committee of the Sections of the S. L. P. of Massachusetts" was chosen and is attending to the work of agitation, collecting dues and so forth.

Massachusetts is in good shape, its vote growing and, with efficient management, the State will give good account of itself next November.

MICHIGAN has now only two Sections, Detroit and Holland, the third one, Saginaw, having Kangarooed and has not yet been reorganized. The struggle between the old and the new had been going on for some time, but it came. The old German element practically went out in a body, and the new has now full control of what is a good live Section, fully in line with the Party's position. Section Holland is small.

MINNESOTA has three Sections, Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis. The two former never wavered for a second, but there was trouble in the latter. Minneapolis and St. Paul jointly elected the State Committee. The Minneapolis contingent of Kangaroos tried hard to push the Section into an attitude hostile to the State Committee, which was loyal, and to the Party at large. There had also been a local paper, *The Focus*, fairly well conducted while it was in the field, but which, before it died, developed some of the features common to local papers of the "reform" Party by decentralizing it, "reform" the Party by decentralizing it.

The men who had run that paper were in a frame of mind to make them susceptible to the allurements of the Kangaroos, the inevitable lawyer was also in the game. Up to the time of the outbreak in New York they had not given any sign of hostility, and, shortly before it, *The People* contained a resolution of the State Committee against the machinations of the Publishing Association, which resolution was signed by the then Secretary, A. H. Lee, the very same A. H. Lee who is now Editor of the *Bogus*, denouncing what he once approved, and approving what he then denounced.

Then there began, inside of Section Minneapolis a series of occurrences that put us in the mind of some of the scenes at the meeting the Kangaroo minority would appear, fully organized, with a well-arranged programme, resolutions in their inside pocket, and, owing to the absence of a number of loyal members, would "capture" the Section. The Kangaroo papers would then go into ecstasies of joy, and announce the capture of the Section and the blare of trumpets that Section Minneapolis had endorsed "Slob," the man who "acted" National Secretary. This would arouse the loyal majority, and they turned up at the next meeting, two weeks after, ready to wipe the floor with the endorsers. A contrary set of resolutions then arrived at the headquarters. The Kangaroos would again "capture" and endorse, and again they would be thrown down. When this had happened several times, the majority had enough of the sport, and fired the Kangaroos, including Mr. Lee, who had in the meantime taken his job on the *Bogus*.

When the first "capture" took place, the N. E. C. strongly advised the Section to once clean its house, and make a good job of it; but all sorts of considerations stood in the way, and the ludicrous situation was allowed to continue for some time.

MISSOURI has two Sections, St. Louis and Kansas City. There were others, but they disappeared long ago. A small Section of German miners at Beaver Kangarooed. St. Louis has no Kangaroo trouble of any kind, and Kansas City had. That Section had a curious conglomeration for a membership, the craziest of whom was sent to the Kangaroo convention at Rochester. There were some know-it-alls, who, when the break came in New York, sent several yards of questions to headquarters, expecting that they would be given their special benefit, instruction and entertainment. The National Secretary, having at that time more important things to look after than the entertainment of freaks, was instructed to handle them with scant courtesy. The framer of the string of questions, finding himself rebuffed, began to utter loud and defiant the unconstitutional course of the N. E. C. in suspending Sections that had endorsed the Kangaroos. He was told to look up the proceedings of the '96 convention, and he would find that the N. E. C. of that time had the same "unconstitutional" very Section that had been suspended again, and about which he was the Citizen—was all upset. It is strange that this very man, only six months or so before, when Comrade Hickey was about to reach Kansas City, had asked the N. E. C. to suspend and reorganize his Section in case Comrade Hickey would be unable to straighten out its freakish membership. Consistency was not his strong point. All along they hung on; they did not want to be

Kangas, tho' they had been given quite plainly to understand that they were not considered much good to the S. L. P. Finally, they wanted to reorganize as Section Jackson County, and made application to that effect, stating that, albeit two of their members had voted to recognize the Kangaroos, they were loyal, and even the two would abide by the majority. The application was, under the rules, referred to the State Committee for approval, and they were informed that the two must get out before charter would be granted. That ended it and Mr. Slobodkin got them. The sample sent to Rochester is said to have made even the Kangas tired, tho' they are naturally used to freaks.

Kansas City has since been reorganized, and is in good hands.

NEBRASKA has three Sections, Omaha, South Omaha and Lincoln, all of them small. No Kangaroos in the state that we know of.

NEW HAMPSHIRE Kangarooed completely. It had three Sections—Dover and Portsmouth, both very small, and Manchester, with a larger membership.

NEW JERSEY.—In this state, particularly the portion most strongly organized, the influence of the *Volkzeitung* came into play. The state had, and has now, seven Sections, organized by counties, and subdivided into branches. They are: Hudson County, Essex County, Union County, Passaic County, Camden County, Sussex County and Middlesex County. The three latter were not, and are not now, subdivided into branches, because the membership is too small for that. There was trouble in Essex County, Passaic and Sussex got over it in short order by forcing the Kangaroo branches out. Hudson had to deal with a Kangaroo majority, but, with good strategy and energetic action, held its own, and took possession of the Section, crowding the Kangas out, who haven't gotten over their astonishment to this day. Union County, Camden County, were suspended and reorganized, while there was no trouble in Middlesex and Sussex. The contests for the name of the Party in the various counties resulted in our favor, and the S. L. P. name went on the ballot undefiled. The Sections in the state are in good shape on the whole.

NEW YORK.—In so far as the fight centered around the National Executive Committee in the city of New York it has already been treated. There remains the balance of the state to be reported. We have dealt with Queens County and Richmond as portions of Greater New York, and we simply want to say that in the large city of Long Island City, Kangaroos, as did also the small ones, located at Corona, Glendale, Evergreen and Wyckoff Heights, small country villages, with a population of small middle class men and house-owning workmen. The membership in these was exclusively German, and all of them *Volkzeitung* followers. In Long Island Point and Woodhaven the Kangaroo members were forced out. In Richmond County there was a clean rupture between the English branch at Northfield and the German branch at Stapleton; the former stood solid, the latter went over to the Kangas.

Going up state, first strike Westchester County, and of the ten Sections, two collapsed and went over to the enemy. They were located at Portchester and New Rochelle, and were both small and unimportant. Further up the state there was nothing in the Kangaroo line, except a few small sections in Albany, Troy and Schenectady; but Johnstown, in Fulton County, was affected, and had to be reorganized. Oneida had a small Section of cigarmakers, and they flopped over. Syracuse had a German branch, and it had to be forced out before its main attempts on its part to capture the Section. Then came Rochester, where Mr. Frank Sieverman held forth. This was Sieverman's chance. He was not in love with the Party, and had less use for the Alliance, which he had fought at the '96 convention, and which had ever since been a standing reproach to his work in the pure and simple trade unions, particularly in his own organization, Robin's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Accordingly, he, with the aid of his pals, swung the Section over into the Kangaroo camp, not so much because he liked the Kangas and the *Volkzeitung*, but because he hated and feared the Party. But there were enough staunch members to reorganize the Section. A number of comrades who had no use for Sieverman, jumped into the breach and took up the fight for the Party. It took some time before the Section was ripe for suspension and reorganization, and a ticket had been nominated by the Sieverman following. Another ticket was set up by our people later on. Then came the contest before the County Clerk as to who was entitled to the place on the ballot under the S. L. P. name and emblem. The decision of the County Clerk, which was on appeal sustained by the Court, hinged on this point: Inasmuch as Section Rochester had not been suspended at the time it made the nominations, these nominations were regular. S. L. P. nominations, and were entitled to a place in the S. L. P. column. This was a virtual recognition of the Party, and a throw-down for the Kangaroos, in keeping with decisions of the Secretary of State and the Supreme Court in New York City, but it nevertheless put the Kangas on a ticket on the ballot to be voted for at that election, and that only, and not for our own people off. Had we not been engaged in so many difficulties, we would have contested that decision in the higher courts; but, since it cleared the path for this year, and since nothing more could be done before election anyhow, the matter had to be let go.

In Buffalo there was no Kangaroism worth mention, and the Section there could easily deal with some refractory individuals.

New York has now thirty-one Sections, of which a few, about five, are rather small and weak, but the rest are in good condition.

OHIO has sixteen Sections. Comparatively speaking, it has been well plowed, yet has not been as responsive as might be wished. Almost every speaker of note in the Party who has ever been sent out on tours has toured Ohio, an efficient State Committee has had charge, but the Party vote in the state has remained below reasonable expectations, despite the high industrial development obtaining. There is plenty of unrest, as shown by such occurrences as the vote for "Toledo Jones" last election, but not much of it has come our way. It will, some day not far off. The coal region has been strenuously worked so far as possible to maintain a number of an organization among the miners, much for the same reasons as have been set forth in previous reports.

Kangaroism, there is none that we know of outside of the city of Cleveland, and it is declining there. There was a little uneasiness in some places, notably at Canton, but they were gotten over.

Cincinnati can be reported nearly in the same way as was reported four years ago; that is, as being just emerged from a series of internal troubles. Last year the Section was in the same predicament. Rival saloon interests seemed to rend it to pieces, and the N. E. C. finally suspended the Section. Comrade John R. Root, of Pittsburgh, was sent there to reorganize. This was shortly before the *Volkzeitung's* coup, and the elements that had been pushed out joined the Kangas.

At Cleveland the trouble started with the pure and simple element that Hayes and Bandlow had brought into the Section. In so far as it affected the status of the N. E. C., it has been treated in that part of this report. At present, it remains to be described in the manner in which these gentlemen went about it.

A member of the Board of Appeals, K. Ilsen, already mentioned, had written a letter to Comrade Vogt, then Editor of the *Volkzeitung*, giving some very interesting details of the workings of the Board, which explained a great deal as to how some of the decisions of that body had been arrived at, and stating that "if the present course [of the Party] be continued, results would not be good, because Hayes, Bandlow, Cowen, et al., were fast friends of Debs, and for them the step over to that side would not be as hard as for the Germans." Subsequent events have shown that the "us Germans" of Mr. Ilsen's stamp did not find that step so very hard; at least they did not show it, but stepped over with much agility and more persistence, even after they had been plainly told that "that side did not want them at all."

The publication of this letter, the decided stand that the N. E. C. took against the arrogant assumptions of the Board, had spurred this element to action, and when the signal came from New York, the Cleveland Kangas were ready. The first step was to have the Board endorse the New York Slob Committee. Then a joint Section meeting was held on July 2 to hear the report of a committee appointed to investigate the Board of Appeals, and the Ilsen letter, which had been referred to the Section by the N. E. C., together with a demand to look into the work of the Board. The conspirators packed this meeting, refused to hear the report of the aforesaid committee, and proceeded to elect a new Board of Appeals. All this at a meeting called for a specific purpose. They had things well prepared. Franz Seibert, a Brooklyn cigarmaker, a member of the *Volkzeitung* Publishing Association and of its Board of Directors, and J. Mahlon Barnes, a Philadelphia cigarmaker, were present to do the good work alone. According to reports received from Cleveland at that time, the Hayes and Bandlow combination had worked for some time to fill up the Section with their adherents, and these, to swell the membership more rapidly, fell back upon their relations. Thus, the uncles, aunts, cousins, of various degrees, brothers, sisters, and what not of the conspirators, became members of Section Cleveland. They were all at that joint meeting, and had it pretty much their own way. The Board was endorsed; the Kangaroos were recognized, and the State Committee was ordered to get the Sections of the State in line with the large Section. Long Island City, Kangaroos, as did also the small ones, located at Corona, Glendale, Evergreen and Wyckoff Heights, small country villages, with a population of small middle class men and house-owning workmen. The membership in these was exclusively German, and all of them *Volkzeitung* followers. In Long Island Point and Woodhaven the Kangaroo members were forced out. In Richmond County there was a clean rupture between the English branch at Northfield and the German branch at Stapleton; the former stood solid, the latter went over to the Kangas.

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